

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 871.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

18 **STOLEN** from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

27 **THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.** having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to *John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price*, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease, A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlers, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubhammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Thos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

2 Taken up by Richard Northcut, on Green river, a BAY MARE, 3 years old next spring, branded with a small pot-hook on the near buttock and shoulder, four white feet, some white hairs in her forehead; appraised to fifty dollars. 25th Nov. 1802.

Val Peyton.

2 Taken up by James Carr, living in Montgomery county, near the Furnace, a BAY HORSE, six years old this spring, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock Y trots natural; appraised to 71. March 16, 1803.

Benj. South.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PAMPHLETS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALEX. PARKER & Co. HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

8 **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, HARD-WARE, QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,**

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are **BOULTING CLOTHS, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,** And the best country made **SYTHES and SICKLES.**

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caney fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek.

500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkfion, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3800 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river, Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel rivers. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided to as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,
near Lexington, or
GEO. CLARKE,
near Frankfort.

Kentucky,
March 27, 1803. } 2m

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

4 **MERCHANDIZE,** Consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glass, Tin and Queen's WARES.

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c. A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, Cotton, Iron, of a superior quality, Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

PATENT SALT-MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for his improved plan of making Salt, gives notice, that he intends commencing the manufacture at the Lower Blue Licks, next summer, where he will dispose of the privilege to copy his works altogether, or in part, upon moderate terms.—Those who have considered my plan, assure me confidently, that a saving of more than one half of the labor and fuel now used, will be made in producing that article.

VAL: PEERS.

Virginia, } 2m

23d March, 1803. }

THE SUBSCRIBER.

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Esplanade's Nisi Prius, Blackiton's Commentaries, Kaime's Equity, Fonblanque's ditto, Washington's Reports, Cowper's ditto, Brown's ditto, Salkeld's ditto, Richardson's Practice, Powell on Contracts, Shepherd's Touchstone, Perrin's Grammar, Boyer's ditto, Harrison's ditto, Ferguson's Lectures, Volney's ditto, Duncan's Logic, Morie's Geography, Guthrie's Grammar, Kaime's Elements of Criticism, Selecta e Veteri, Sallust, Columbian Orator, American preceptor, Aesop's Fables, Dilworth's Spelling Book, Webster's ditto, Columbian ditto, Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Baltimore Selection of Hymns, Newton's Hymns, Dialogues of Devils, Confession of Faith, Davidson's Exercises, Davis's Sermons, Episcopal Prayer Book, Free Enquiry into the origin of Sin, Brown's Oracle, Presbyterian confession of faith, Milton's Works, Ossian's Poems, Volney's Ruins, Warville's Travels, Sandford & Merton, Charlotte Temple, Also, Maps of Kentucky. He has also received a few copies of Cary's Quarto Bibles, For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately. WILLIAM LEAVY. Lexington, April 25, 1803.

KNOX COUNTY,

April Term, 1803.

John Reddick, Complainant,

vs.

Robert Campbell surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the Heirs & Representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell, and the Heirs and Representatives of James Hicks, deceased, not having entered their appearance here-in according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and posted up on the front door of the court-house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, near Standford.

A copy. Attest, Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

MAPS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

For Sale at this Office.

March 12, 1802.

TAKEN up by Alexander M. Murtry, living in Garrard county, near the mouth of Jessamine, a for

2 **MARE**, about 14 hands high, nine years old, three white feet, a blaze face, one eye out, no brand perceivable; posted and appraised to thirty-five dollars.

* SAML. RENCHARD j. p.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the

Mails of the United States.

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 1st day of July next (1803) inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

138. From Lexington by Winchester, Montgomery ch and Fleming ch to Washington once a week—Leave Lexington every Wednesday at 8 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by noon—Leave Washington every Friday at 3 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Tuesday by 7 p m.

139. From Frankfort by Georgetown, Cynthia, Pendleton ch and Campbell ch to Cincinnati once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Cincinnati on Monday by 3 p m—Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a m.

140. From Frankfort by Shelbyville, Louisville and Shepherdsville to Beardtown once a week—Leave Frankfort every Tuesday at 9 a m, and arrive at Shelbyville by 2 p m—Leave Shelbyville at half an hour, and arrive at Louisville on Wednesday by 3 p m—Leave Louisville on Thursday at 6 p m, and arrive at Beardtown on Friday by 11 a m. Returning—Leave Beardtown every Friday by 1 p m, and arrive at Louisville on Saturday by 6 p m—Leave Louisville on Sunday at noon, and arrive at Shelbyville on Monday by 11 a m—Leave Shelbyville at noon, and arrive at Louisville by 6 p m.

141. From Shelbyville by Middleburg, Beardtown, Bealsburg, and Harden ch to Breckenridge ch once a week—Leave Shelbyville every Tuesday at 3 p m, and arrive at Breckenridge ch on Friday by 11 a m—Leave Breckenridge ch Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Shelbyville on Monday by 11 a m.

142. From Breckenridge ch by Hartford, Russellville, and Springfield to Nashville Te. once a week—Leave Breckenridge ch, every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Nashville on Monday by 6 p m. Leave Nashville every Tuesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Breckenridge ch on Friday by 10 a m.

143. From Hartford by Henderson, Harpshead, Eddygrove, Eddyville, and Smithland to Fort Maffac, once in two weeks—Leave Hartford every other Saturday at noon, and arrive at Fort Maffac the next Thursday by 10 a m. Returning—Leave Fort Maffac same day at 2 p m, and arrive at Hartford the next Tuesday by noon.

144. From Hartford by Vienna to Muhlenberg ch once in two weeks—Leave Hartford every other Saturday at noon and arrive at Muhlenberg ch on Sunday by 6 p m—Returning—Leave Muhlenberg ch every other Monday at 8 a m, and arrive at Hartford on Tuesday at 1 p m.

145. From Russellville by Daviessburg, Christian ch and Eddy Grove to Eddyville, once in two weeks—Leave Russellville every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Eddyville on Tuesday at 6 p m. Leave Eddyville every other Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Russellville on Thursday by 6 p m.

146. From Russellville by Bowling Green and Glasgow to Green ch once in two weeks—Leave Russellville every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Green ch on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Green ch every other Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Russellville on Friday by 6 p m.

147. From Frankfort by Harrodsburg, Danville, Lancaster, Stanford and Pulaskie ch to Wayne ch once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 3 p m, and arrive at Wayne ch the next Monday by 10 a m. Leave Wayne ch every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a m.

148. From Danville by Springfield to Beardtown once a week—Leave Danville every Monday by 6 a m, and arrive at Beardtown by

6 p m. Leave Beardtown every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

149. From Louisville to Vincennes once a week—Leave Louisville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Vincennes on Saturday by 4 p m. Leave Vincennes on Sunday by 6 a m, and arrive at Louisville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mails, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August, and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. Those who wish to contract for two years, will make distinct proposals, specifying for what price they will perform the service for one year, and at what price for two years.

11. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for one year, or two years, at the election of the Postmaster General.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Washington City,
April 4th, 1803. } 6c

United States—

Kentucky District sd.

March Term, 1803.

United States, plffs. } Upon an information against

William Bird, def't. } of a still.

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Teste

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebound, on the shortest notice.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

At the Second Session,
Begun and held at the City of Wash-
ington, in the Territory of Colum-
bia, on Monday, the sixth of De-
cember, one thousand eight hun-
dred and two.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the sup-
port of government, for the year
one thousand eight hundred and
three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled,
That for the expenditure of the civil list
in the present year, including the con-
tingent expenses of the several depart-
ments and officers; for the compensa-
tion of the several loan officers and their
clerks, and for books and stationery for
the same; for the payment of annuities
and grants; for the support of the mint
establishment; for the expenses of in-
tercourse with foreign nations; for the
support of light-houses, beacons, buoys
and public piers; and for satisfying
certain miscellaneous claims, the follow-
ing sums be, and hereby are appropri-
ated; that is to say,

For compensations granted by law to
the members of the senate and house of
representatives, their officers and at-
tendants, estimating for sixty-two days
continuance in the present session, and
for twenty seven days in the first session
of the eighth Congress, one hundred and
twenty-five thousand three hundred and
forty eight dollars.

For the expense of firewood, station-
ary, printing, and all other contingent
expenses of the two houses of Congress,
nineteen thousand dollars.

For the compensation to the Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United
States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of
state, clerks and persons employed in
that department, eleven thousand three
hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent ex-
penses in the said department, twelve
thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of
the treasury, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, eleven thousand two
hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-
one cents.

For expenses of translating foreign
languages, allowance to the person em-
ployed in receiving and transmitting
passports and sea-letters, stationery and
printing, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller
of the treasury, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, twelve thousand nine
hundred and seventy-seven dollars and
eight cents.

For expense of stationery and print-
ing in the comptroller's office, eight hun-
dred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of
the treasury, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, twelve thousand two
hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-
three cents.

For expense of stationery and print-
ing in the office of the auditor, five hun-
dred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer,
clerks and persons employed in his of-
fice, six thousand two hundred and twenty-
seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery and print-
ing in the treasurer's office, three hun-
dred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner
of the revenue, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, six thousand two hundred
and fifty-three dollars and six cents.

For the expense of stationery and
printing in the office of the commissioner
of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of
the treasury, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-
two dollars.

For expense of stationery and print-
ing, (including books for the public
stocks and for the arrangement of the
marine papers) in the register's office,
two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of
the commissioners of the sinking fund,
two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed
for the purpose of making drafts of the
several surveys of lands in the territory
of the United States north west of the
river Ohio, and in keeping the books of
the treasury in relation to the sales of
lands at the several loan offices, two
thousand dollars.

For fuel and other contingent ex-
penses of the treasury department, four
thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to
the rating and printing the public ac-
counts for the year one thousand eight
hundred and three, one thousand two
hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and
charts, for the use of the treasury depart-
ment, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent
employed to secure the buildings and
records in the treasury department,
during the present year, including the
expense of two watchmen, and for the
repair of fire engines, buckets, &c., one
thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of
war, clerks and persons employed in his
office, eleven thousand two hundred and
fifty dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, print-
ing and other contingent expenses in
the office of the secretary of war, one
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant
of the war department, clerks and per-
sons employed in his office, ten thousand
nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office
of the accountant of the war depart-
ment, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed
in the paymaster's office, one thousand
eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dol-
lars.

For compensation to the purveyor of
public supplies, clerks and persons em-
ployed in his office, including a sum of
seven hundred dollars, for compensations
to his clerks, in addition to the sum al-
lowed by the act of the second day of
March, one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-nine, and for expense of station-
ary and fuel in the said office, three
thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of
the navy, clerks and persons employed
in his office including a compensation of
five hundred and sixty-one dollars and
fourteen cents to the clerk of the navy
pension fund for the years one thousand
eight hundred, one thousand eight hun-
dred and one, and one thousand eight
hundred and two, nine thousand six
hundred and seventy one dollars and
fourteen cents.

For expense of fuel, stationery, print-
ing and other contingent expenses in the
office of the secretary of the navy, two
thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant
of the navy, clerks and persons employ-
ed in his office, including the sum of
one thousand one hundred dollars, for
compensation to his clerks, in addition
to the sum allowed by the act of the sec-
ond day of March, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand
four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office
of the accountant of the navy, seven
hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster
general, assistant postmaster general,
clerks and persons employed in the post-
master general's office, including a defi-
ciency of three hundred and forty-five
dollars in the last year's appropriation,
and a sum of three thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-five dollars for compen-
sation to his clerks, in addition to the
sum allowed by the act of the second of
March, one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-nine, thirteen thousand five hun-
dred dollars.

For expenses of fuel, candles, rent of
a house for the messenger, stationery,
chefts, &c. exclusive of expenses of pro-
secution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and
other expenses incident to the depart-
ment at large, these being paid for by
the postmaster general out of the funds
of the office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several loan
officers, thirteen thousand two hundred
and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the
commissioners of loans, and an allow-
ance to certain loan officers, in lieu of
clerk hire, and to defray the authorized
expenses of the several loan offices,
thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of clerk
hire in the office of the commissioner of
loans for the state of Pennsylvania, in
consequence of the removal of the of-
fices of the treasury department, in the
year one thousand eight hundred to the
permanent seat of government, two thou-
sand dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the
removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania
to Germantown, during the pre-
valence of the yellow fever in Philadel-
phia, in the summer of one thousand
eight hundred and two, four hundred and
ninety-four dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the
removal of the office of purveyor of
public supplies from Philadelphia during
the prevalence of the yellow fever in the
year one thousand eight hundred and
two, one hundred and thirteen dollars
and fifty cents.

For compensation to the surveyor gen-
eral, and the clerks employed by him,
and for expense of stationery and other
contingencies of the surveyor general's
office, three thousand two hundred dol-
lars.

For completing certain surveys of the
lands of the United States, authorized
by acts of Congress, including an al-
lowance of five hundred dollars for
transcribing plats of surveys near Vin-
cennes, six thousand five hundred and
forty-three dollars.

For compensation to the following of-
ficers of the mint, ten thousand six hun-
dred dollars, that is to say—
To the director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hun-
dred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred
dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hun-
dred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand
five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hun-
dred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.

And two at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at
the different branches of melting coin-

ing, carpenters, mill-wrights, and smith's
work including the sum of eight hun-
dred dollars per annum, allowed to an
assistant coiner and die-forgers, who also
oversees the execution of the iron-work,
six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, coat of rollers
and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel,
pot-ash, and for all other contingencies
of the mint, two thousand nine hundred
dollars.

For compensation to the governor,
judges and secretary of the Mississippi
territory, five thousand one hundred and
fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent
and other contingent expenses in the
said territory, three hundred and fifty
dollars.

For compensation to the governor,
judges and secretary of the Indiana ter-
ritory, five thousand one hundred and
fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent
and other contingent expenses in the said
territory, three hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For the discharge of such demands ag-
ainst the United States, on account of
the civil department, not otherwise pro-
vided for, as shall have been admitted in
a due course of settlement at the treas-
ury, and which are of a nature, accord-
ing to the usage thereof, to require pay-
ment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the
clerks of the several departments of state,
treasury, war and navy, and of the gen-
eral post-office, not exceeding for each
department, respectively, fifteen per cen-
tum, in addition to the sums allowed by
the act, intitled "An act to regulate
and fix the compensation of clerks,"
eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty
five dollars.

For the compensation granted by law
to the chief justice, associate judges and
district judges of the United States, in-
cluding the chief justice and two associate
judges of the district of Columbia, and
to the attorney general, fifty two thou-
sand nine hundred dollars.

For the like compensations granted to
the several district attorneys of the United
States, two thousand eight hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to the marshals of
the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire,
Vermont, Kentucky, east and west Ten-
nessee, and Ohio, one thousand four hun-
dred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the su-
preme, circuit and district courts of the
United States, including the district of
Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses,
in aid of the funds arising from fines,
forfeitures and penalties; and likewise,
for defraying the expenses of prosecution
for offences against the United States,
and for safe keeping of prisoners, includ-
ing an additional appropriation of three
thousand seven hundred and two dollars
and sixty six cents, for completing the
goal in the city of Washington, forty-
three thousand seven hundred and two
dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the payment of fundry pensions
granted by the late government, nine
hundred dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted
to the children of the late colonel John
Harding and major Alexander Trueman,
by an act of Congress passed the four-
teenth of May, one thousand eight hun-
dred, six hundred dollars.

For payment of the annual allowance
to the invalid pensioners of the United
States, from the fifth of March, one
thousand eight hundred and three, to the
fourth of March, one thousand eight
hundred and four, ninety-three thousand
dollars.

For the maintenance and support of
light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public
piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and
shoals, and for occasional improvement
in the construction of lanterns and
lamps, and other contingent expenses,
fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy
dollars and eighty-two cents.

For re-building the light-house on the
eastern end of New Castle island, in ad-
dition to the sum heretofore appropriated
for that object, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of the light-house on
Smith's Point, in addition to the sum
heretofore appropriated for that object,
three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of a balance due on
contracts for building the light house on
Cape Hatteras and beacon on Shell-Cas-
tle island, and for a compensation to the
persons who superintend and inspect the
execution of the work, the balance of the
former appropriation being carried to the
credit of the surplus fund, one thousand
dollars.

For the erecting of a light-house on
New-Point Comfort, in addition to the
sum heretofore appropriated for that
purpose, three thousand five hundred
dollars.

For erecting light houses and placing
buoys in the sound between Long Island
and the Main, in addition to the sum
heretofore appropriated for that purpose,
one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellane-
ous demands against the United States,
not otherwise provided for, as shall have
been admitted in due course of settlement
at the treasury, and which are of a nature
according to the usage thereof, to re-
quire payment in specie, four thousand
dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with
foreign nations, seventy five thousand
five hundred and sixty two dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners
under the seventh article of the treaty of

amity, commerce and navigation, be-
tween the United States and Great
Britain, including half the compensation
of the fifth commissioner, the salary of the
assistant to the commissioners, the half
of expenses of the board, and the con-
tingent expenses of the commissioners of
the United States, twenty-five thousand
five hundred and sixty-six dollars and six-
ty-seven cents.

For salaries of the agents of the
United States in London and Paris, ex-
penses of prosecuting claims and appeals
in the courts of Great Britain, relative
to captures of the vessels of the United
States, and of defending American caus-
es elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dol-
lars.

For intercourse between the United
States and Algiers, and other Barbary
powers, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of dis-
tressed American seamen, five thousand
dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That for the purpose of obtaining fur-
ther cessions of Land from the Indian
tribes, the sum of ten thousand dollars
be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That the several appropriations herein
before made, shall be paid and discharged
out of the fund of six hundred thousand
dollars, reserved by the act "making
provision for the debt of the United
States," and out of any money which
may be in the treasury, not otherwise
appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1803,

TH: JEFFERSON.

President of the United States.

(Omitted in Paine's letter, published
last week.)

MARITIME COMPACT.

Being an UNARMED ASSOCIATION of
nations for the protection of the rights
and commerce of nations that shall be
neutral in time of war.

Whereas, the vexations and injuries
to which the rights and commerce of
neutral nations have been, and continue
to be, exposed during the time of mari-
time war, render it necessary to establish
a law of nations for the purpose of put-
ting an end to such vexations and inju-
ries, and to guarantee to the neutral na-
tions the exercise of their just rights.

We, therefore, the undersigned pow-
ers, form themselves into an association
and establish the following compact as a
law of nations on the seas.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

Definition of the rights of neutral na-
tions.

The rights of nations, such as are ex-
ercised by them in their intercourse with
each other in time of peace, are and of
right ought to be, the rights of neutral
nations at all times; because,

First, Those rights not having been
abandoned by them remain with them.
Secondly, Because, those rights cannot
become forfeited or void, in consequence
of war breaking out between two, or
more other nations.

A war of nation against nation being
exclusively the act of nations that make
the war, and not the act of neutral na-
tions, cannot, whether considered in it-
self or in its consequences, destroy or di-
minish the rights of nations remaining
in peace.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

The ships and vessels of nations that
rest neuter and at peace with the world
during the war with other nations, have
a right to navigate freely on the seas
as they navigated before that war broke
out, and to proceed to, and enter, the
port or ports of any of the belligerent
powers, with the consent of that power,
without being seized, searched, visited,
or any ways interrupted, by the nation
or nations with which that nation is at
war.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

For the conservation of the aforesaid
rights, WE, the undersigned powers,
engaging to each other our sacred faith
and honor, DECLARE,

That if any belligerent power shall
seize, search, visit, or in any ways inter-
rupt any ship or vessel belonging to the
citizens or subjects of any of the powers
composing this association, then each,
and all the said undersigned powers will
cease to import, and will not permit to
be imported into the ports or dominions
of any of the said undersigned powers, in
any ship or vessel whatever, any goods,
wares or merchandize, produced or man-
ufactured in, or exported from, the do-
minions of the power so offending against
the association hereby established and pro-
claimed.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

That all the ports appertaining to any
and all of the powers composing this as-
sociation shall be shut against the flag of
the offending nation.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

That no remittance or payment in mo-
ney, merchandize or bills of exchange,
shall be made by any of the citizens or
subjects of any of the powers composing
this association, to the citizens or sub-
jects of the offending nation, for the
term of one year, or until reparation be
made.—The reparation to be
times the amount of the damages sus-
tained.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

If any ship or vessel appertaining to

any of the citizens or subjects of any of
the powers composing this association
shall be seized, searched, visited, or in-
terrupted, by any belligerent nation, or
be forcibly prevented entering the port
of her destination, or be seized, searched,
visited, or interrupted, in coming out of
such port, or be forcibly prevented from
proceeding to any new destination, or be
infulted or visited by any agent from on
board of any vessel of any belligerent
power, the government or executive
power of the nation to which the ship or
vessel so seized, searched, visited or in-
terrupted belong, shall, on evidence of
the fact, make public proclamation of
the same, and send a copy thereof to the
government, or executive, of each of the
powers composing this association, who
shall publish the same in all the extent of
his dominions, together with a declara-
tion that at the expiration of
days after the publication, the final ar-
ticles of this association shall be put in
execution against the offending nation.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

If reparation be not made within the
space of one year, the said proclamation
shall be renewed for one year more and
so on.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The association chuses for itself a flag
to be carried at the mast-head conjointly
with the national flag of each nation
composing this association.

The flag of the association shall be
composed of the same colours as compose
the rain-bow and arranged in the same
order as they appear in that phenome-
non.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

And whereas it may happen that one
or more of the nations composing this
association may be, at the time of form-
ing it, engaged in war, or become so in
future, in that case, the ships and vessels
of such nation shall carry the flag of the
association bound round the mast, to de-
note that the nation to which the belongs
is a member of the association and a res-
pecter of the laws.

N. B. This distinction in the manner of
carrying the flag is merely for the pur-
pose, that neutral vessels having the flag
at the mast-head, may be known at first
sight.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

And whereas it is contrary to the moral
principles of neutrality and peace,
that any neutral nation should furnish
to the belligerent powers, or any of them,
the means of carrying on war against
each other; we, therefore, the powers,
composing this association, declare, that
we will, each one for itself, prohibit in our
dominions the exportation or transporta-
tion of military stores, comprehending
gun-powder, cannon, cannon-balls, fire-
arms of all kinds, and all kinds of iron
and steel weapons used in war, excluding
therefrom all kinds of utensils and in-
struments used in civil or domestic life,
and every other article that cannot, in
its immediate state, be employed in war.

Having thus declared the moral mo-
tives of the foregoing article, we declare
also the civil and political intention there-
of, to wit,

That as belligerent nations have no
right to visit or search any ship or vessel
belonging to a nation at peace, and un-
der the protection of the laws and gov-
ernment thereof, and as all such visit or
search is an insult to the nation to which
such ship or vessel belongs; and to the
government of the same we, therefore,
the powers composing this association,
will take the right of prohibition on our-
selves, to whom it properly belongs, and
by whom only it can be legally exercised,
and not permit foreign nations, in a state
of war, to usurp the right of legislating
by proclamation for any of the citizens
or subjects of the powers composing this
association.

It is therefore, in order to take away
all pretence of search or visit, which,
by being offensive, might become a new
cause of war, that we will provide laws,
and publish them by proclamation, each
in his own dominion, to prohibit the sup-
plying, or carrying to, the belligerent
powers, or either of them, the military
stores, or articles before mentioned, an-
nexing thereto a penalty to be levied or
inflicted upon any persons within our se-
veral dominions, transgressing the same.
And we invite all persons, as well of the
belligerent nations as of our own, or
any other, to give information of any
knowledge they may have of any trans-
gression against the said law, that the
offenders may be prosecuted.

By this conduct we restore the word
contraband (*contra* and *ban*) to its true
and original signification, which means
against law, edict, or proclamation; and
none but the government of a nation
can have or can exercise, the right of
making laws, edicts, or proclamations,
for the conduct of its citizens or sub-
jects.

Now, we, the undersigned powers,
declare the aforesaid articles to be a
law of nations, at all times, or until a
congress of nations shall meet to form
some law more effectual.

And we do recommend that immedi-
ately on the breaking out of war be-
tween any two or more nations, that de-
puties be appointed by all the neutral
nations, whether members of this associ-
ation or not, to meet in congress, in
some central place, to take cognizance
of any violation of the rights of neu-
tral nations.

Signed, &c.

For the purpose of giving operation
to the aforesaid plan of an unarmed as-

sociation, the following paragraph was subjoined:

It may be judged proper for the order of business, that the association of nations have a president for a term of years, and the presidency to pass by rotation, to each of the parties composing the association.

In that case, and for the sake of regularity, the first president to be the executive power of the most northerly nation composing the association, and his deputy or minister at the congress to be president of the congress—and the next most northerly to be vice-president, who shall succeed to the presidency, and so on. The line determining the geographical situation of each to be the latitude of the capital of each nation.

If this method be adopted, it will be proper that the first president be nominally constituted in order to give rotation to the rest. In that case the following article might be added to the foregoing, viz. The constitution of the association nominates the **EMPEROR PAUL**, to be first president of the congress of nations for the protection of neutral commerce and securing the freedom of the seas.

MR. BRADFORD,

I AM a little surprised to see in your paper, a piece under the signature of **THOMAS BODLEY**, intended as an answer to the address to Judge Thrufton. I, sir, claim the privileges, and manly sentiments of independence, which belong to the citizen of a free country. I would not be the base tool of any person. Without good cause, I would not abandon a man, who had treated me honorably—who had used me with the candor of familiarity, and the open confidence of friendship. Much less would I, without any the least ground or provocation, attempt to traduce his fame, and insult his feelings, by ill-adviced effusions in the public prints. But, Mr. Bradford, the piece in your paper, to which my respect for public opinion only compels me to make reply, merits but a few words.

On reading Mr. Bodley's answer, I purposed exposing the flimsiness of the undertaking at length; but the little attention I think due him, and the high opinion I entertain of public discernment, oblige me to be very short.

Mr. Bodley has exhibited a grand mark of his penetration, when he discovered, that if the address contains a charge, it is, that Judge Thrufton gave Mr. Thomas January a conditional promise of his vote! He speaks too of "satisfactory certificates," to be produced on the part of Mr. January, as one condition of that promise. I say of this only, that it is new to me, and favors much of a fiction of his own brain. He states, he is "certain Judge Thrufton & Gen. R. Todd were public and uniform in their declarations, that they would not vote for Mr. Lewis, because" &c. What does this mean? It may mean a great deal, something, or nothing. But, the publicity and uniformity of such declarations, in the sense he would intimate, I do deny.—I feel a sentiment above injuring a man, when his questionable conduct does not affect me. But, as Mr. Bodley has hastily introduced in his answer, a statement, which, like most else, he relates, is altogether irrelevant to the case in question, I am constrained to tell the world, it is absolutely false. It here follows: "and proposed that in case Judge Lewis voted for him (Mr. January) we would determine by lot, which of us should name a sum that he would give or take, and let the other make his election." If Mr. Bodley's own and personal declaration be good and sufficient evidence against himself, he did agree conditionally to resign in favor of Mr. January for a satisfactory compensation.

I truly said in the address, the mortification of disappointment had worn away; and I hope the public are not, as Mr. Bodley would have them, so dull as not to make a distinction between the resentment attending disappointment by unfair means, and the reasonable and just sense of an injury. The former hurries and precipitates in the moment of heat and passion; the latter remains when passion is gone, and grows more forcible upon deliberate reflection.

If Judge Thrufton is hurt in his reputation or feelings, it is; if I may use a judicial phrase, *dammum absque injuria*; it was *son assault demesne*.

Whatever is stated in the address as matter of fact, I am prepared and willing to establish substantially as such. As to the inferences from those facts, it is matter of opinion only. All have liberty to judge of them as they please. But, I said I would be short.

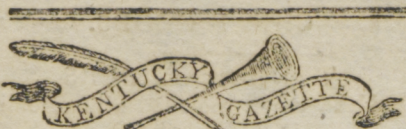
I cannot suppress the smile of contempt, when Mr. Bodley remarks: "I am sorry the gentleman troubled the public on the occasion." What a pity he did not reflect, that a pitiful object creeping from under the wing of a great man, is not always the most pleasing spectacle to the public eye!

ASA K. LEWIS.

P. S. I desire not to continue a newspaper contest, which were endless. Therefore I shall pay no attention to any publication, which may hereafter appear on this subject. What I have advanced is the truth, and I will be ready when called on, to make it appear.

A. K. L.

Springfield, May 17th, 1803.
WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES
For Sale at this office.



LEXINGTON, MAY 24.

Not having received any confirmation of the account published last week, of the negroes rising in North-Carolina, we are induced to state how we got the information.—The note published, was written on the margin of a Warrenton paper of the 25th April. The same paper of the 2d May, has been since received, which does not mention the subject. Who the writer of the note was we shall not attempt to say, but hope his next communication will at least contain the truth, and not put us to the necessity of contradicting our own publications.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated May 6.

"There is now nearly a certainty that war is again declared between England and France. It is not exactly known what produces this dreadful measure—conjecture places it on the overbearing strides of the first Consul of France. Since I began this letter the news of actual declaration has reached us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated 21st April, 1803.

"DEAR SIR,

"Since I had the pleasure of writing you from Natchez, I have safely come down the river to this place, and have been here two weeks without accomplishing much business—indeed there is no such thing as selling merchandise at present; and many goods can be bought much cheaper here than in Philadelphia. The French adventurers who are coming over in crowds with the idea of making rapid fortunes are most sadly disappointed; they are obliged for their own subsistence, and for the purpose of paying the freight, duties, &c. to raise money, they send their goods to auction, and are oftentimes obliged to sacrifice them at one fourth the first cost.—Such is the gloom in the mercantile horizon, and I scarcely think the political one is much better. What will be the fate of this as well as of all the western country, I am at a loss to imagine, though I think they depend one on the other, and that they must stand or fall together. There can be no doubt but that a considerable body of French troops will very shortly arrive here—the prefect is turning the custom house, store houses, rope walk, and even the assembly room into barracks for soldiers—in the mean time, he finds considerable difficulty in making contracts for provisions, &c. The American merchants have refused to enter into any engagements with him, as he withes a credit of one and two months.—The French and Spanish settlers are equally backward. After the example of Le Clerck's bills in St. Domingo, I do not at all wonder at this refusal; but I am afraid that a requisition will be the consequence as soon as General Victor arrives. You can easily imagine what will be the situation of American produce in that case."

"The conduct of the American government in regard to New Orleans, has degraded us in the opinion of every nation. I lodge in a French Hotel, they laugh us to scorn, and openly say it is the intention of the French government to possess all the Western Country. I always despised the idle boasts of the great nation, and trust they are mistaken. But what does our executive mean to do? Does he wish to raise the passions of the Western People, until they are forced to throw themselves into the arms of France? He surely takes the only means of accomplishing such a project. Nothing but depriving a free people of their means of subsistence, can make them think of disuniting themselves to be governed by a haughty French Prefect, and to see the bayonets of Bonaparte's myrmidons glittering in their towns. The people of the Western Country, have as yet acted with calmness and propriety—I hope they will continue so to do.—They ought to remember that it is a President of their own particular choosing, who treats them thus—that it is their own beloved heroes of Democracy and no taxes, who support him, and that it is the Federalists of the Atlantic states alone, who wish and endeavour to maintain the rights of the Western trade. I think there can be no doubt, but that the French mean to keep possession of Louisiana—they are endeavouring to purchase the Floridas also of Spain—we shall then be in a manner surrounded."

"Dispatches from our government arrived here about a week ago; the object of them was the opening of the deposit; but whether they contain any dispatches from Spain or their minister at Washington, is not known. However our consul here was told by the governor, that nothing would be done at present with regard to opening the port:—it will therefore rest with the French, who no doubt occasioned it to be shut."

The foregoing was sent us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. So far as facts are related, we think the extract of importance, and thank the gentleman for communicating it; but that part which

attempts to throw odium on our government, melt either prove the ignorance of the writer, or an unjustifiable malignancy, that is pleased to adopt every pretext that presents itself, to bring the executive into disrepute.

In the extract we find sentiments something similar to those contained in the piece signed "A Western American," and we acknowledge our surprise on being requested to publish them, as the reception that publication met with, is within the recollection of every one. We have before asserted, and now repeat it, that the citizens of Kentucky have the fullest confidence in the present administration—therefore any attempt made by the enemies of the executive, "to raise the passions of the western people," against the government, will prove abortive.

The situation of Europe, makes it very doubtful whether a body of French troops will shortly arrive at New-Orleans; but it appears probable, that the measures adopted by our government, may ultimately place Louisiana in the possession of the United States.

The letter from which the extract is taken, is dated the 21st April; therefore, the dispatches stated to have arrived about a week before, could not be those forwarded from the Spanish Minister, as they left the city of Washington on the 19th.

Sir W. Pultney, in the British House of Commons, on the 15th of March, on a debate for embodying the militia, observed in reply to the secretary of war, that "the right hon. gentleman cannot have forgot what the militia of America did against us; we sent out a very great regular force, but we were beat, and that too by militia."

A sloop from Boston, had failed for Mobile, with Dinmore and suite, on a mission from the United States to the Choctaw nation.

LONDON, March 23.

Our preparations have produced the effect of stopping the sailing of the Louisiana expedition, and of the Dutch squadron, under Vice Admiral Hart sinck. On Friday last a courier arrived at the French ambassadors at the Hague with orders, that the squadron for Louisiana should remain in port, and that the troops should be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have failed to-day.

When the dates of the affair at the Cape of Good Hope are examined, it would appear that the present preparations for war have not been too precipitate. From the time the dispatches were sent out to forbid the surrender, we may reckon on five months difference with the French government about some thing or other, independent of Malta, which appears a more recent case of dispute.

Like master, like man. Talleyrand, as well as his sovereign, can be infolent to the Ministers of those states degraded by their French connection, or weakened by french intrigues; but he was far from approving of the violence offered towards the Representative of the King of the first Nation upon earth; he, therefore, with all humility, entreated his Master to make it up. His maxim is, that until France has a navy equal to that of Britain the Chief Consul must sink his pretensions to be the modern Alexander, and content himself, with respect to England, to act a-la-Philippe. His advice was however, was so ill received, that he gave in his resignation, and for twenty-four hours rumor appointed him different successors, such as Segur, Otto Galliard, &c. but while the public were thus busy, Bonaparte invited Talleyrand to dine with him in private, and after some explanation, returned him his Ministerial Port feuille, and he is, at present, again the first favorite of the First Consul.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Extract from Washington City, to the editor, dated March 2, 1801.

"An express has reached this place, and it is said to have brought dispatches from our ambassador at London, containing advices of the actual renewal of war in Europe."

An express messenger arrived in this city from New-York yesterday morning, who left New-York the preceding night at 9 o'clock. The celerity of his journey was retarded by a suspicion excited as he passed through Jersey that he was evading pursuit, and he was detained until the production of his letters for this city and the nature of his mission caused him to be permitted to pursue his journey, which nevertheless he performed in 11 hours. The advices which he bro't are, that war had actually recommenced in Europe and had been formally declared by Great Britain on the 25th March.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

WAR DECLARED!!

An express arrived in town this morning, at half past ten o'clock, from New-York, which place it left at 9 last evening, and brings the following important intelligence, contained in a letter dated "Thursday evening, May 3."

"I beg leave to acquaint you that war was declared between France and England on the 25th March—this you may depend on, as I have sent this by express."

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Half past 12, P. M.

"We have just seen a letter dated at Boston, on the evening of the 29th ult. It comes from a merchant at the first respectability, and contains the following:

"By this evening's eastern mail, a letter is received from the captain of a vessel arrived at Portland, in 34 days from Liverpool, who says, that after he failed he was boarded by an English cruiser, & was informed by the officer, that *war was actually declared between England and France*. If this is true, the account will soon be confirmed."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bourdeaux, to a gentleman in Boston, dated March 26.

"There has been for a few days past, serious appearances of an immediate war, between this country and England. How the business will terminate is not yet known. It is however worthy of note, that Bonaparte observed lately to Mr. Livingston, that if such an event should take place, the peace of America would not be disturbed on the part of France. This is reported, and I believe upon good authority."

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Bourdeaux, dated March 27.

"War is the order of the day—Malta the ostensible bone of contention—and the general opinion is, that an actual state of hostilities cannot be far distant. My private sentiments however are that an accommodation will take place—France is too much exposed in her commerce, and too feeble in her fleets, to take the bull by the horns."

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

A gentleman who left Norfolk on Wednesday morning, informs that a pilot had arrived on Tuesday, who had boarded a ship from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, the captain of which informed him, that hostilities had commenced between England and France, and that he read the declaration of war, when on board.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Baltimore, to Colonel Patton, Post-Master Philadelphia.

"Baltimore, May 5.
"Capt. Dashiell has arrived here this morning from Liverpool, which place he left the 1st April, and brings accounts of hostilities having actually taken place between England and France. Capt. Dashiell is now at the fort; and I receive this information from Capt. Snow, who had seen and conversed with Captain D. on that subject. I received this at the moment of sealing your bag."

"Yours,
"CHARLES BURRELL."

From Mr. Bryden, Fountain-Inn to Mr. Kitchen.

"Baltimore, May 5.
"At this moment there are several gentlemen in my room who arrived in a pilot boat from Norfolk. In coming up they spoke a vessel in a short passage from England, who informed that WAR had been declared against France, and an embargo laid on all French vessels in the English ports."

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.

According to the representation of Capt. Rielly, arrived yesterday from Corrunna; it appears, that the apprehensions of war with the United States, created a great panic in the Spanish court. While he lay there, an express arrived at Madrid with dispatches, to be put on board a fast sailing king's vessel, with orders to sail immediately, for any port in the United States. In less than half an hour, a Spanish brig was under way. This circumstance excited much consternation; and the general impression was, that a war could only be averted by the speedy transmission of conciliatory dispatches.

It is well recollected, that this brig arrived some time since at Baltimore, and that the contents of her dispatches were assurances of a continuation of the right of deposit at New Orleans.

By the brig Favorite, Capt. Fryer, from Bourdeaux, letters are received, which announce the arrival of Mr. Monroe at Havre. [Nor. pap.]

NATCHES, April 23.

On Wednesday last a court of Oyer and Terminer was held in this city under a special commission from the governor, by the supreme judges, for the trial of certain persons charged with the murder of an Indian, on the 2d instant. The grand jury having found a bill to that effect against capt. John Merryfield, of Kentucky, his trial took place on the following day, when, after much investigation, and arguments of some length by counsel on both sides, the jury brought in their verdict *not guilty*.

We some time ago learned with concern, that the death of the Indian above mentioned, had occasioned some discontent among his countrymen, in this neighborhood; and even provoked them to hold out threats of indiscriminate retaliation on some white person, should not the law efficaciously redress the injury. We are however happy to observe, notwithstanding the acquittal of Capt. M. that the good understanding between us, and those of the nation who continue to visit us, does not yet appear to have suffered any interruption.

HAVING yesterday received a quantity of RECORD PAPER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, Clerks and others may be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of any size or description on the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS, By JAMES M. BRADFORD, For Publishing by Subscription, NOTES ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI; WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages, in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work.—The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

- I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.
- II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.
- III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.
- IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

*** Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the Guardian, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, &c. of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS complaint has this day been made before me, a justice of the peace for the county of Jefferson, by Richard Houghtower, jailor of the aforesaid county of Jefferson, that on the 13th instant, **JOB DAVIS**, who was charged with felony, and committed to the jail of said county, broke the said jail and made his escape therefrom—these are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to command you and each of you, to make diligent search, in your respective counties, bailiwicks & districts, for the said Job Davis, and if found, secure him in the jail of your county.

THO. HELM.

N. B. The above Job Davis is about five feet ten inches high, eighteen or twenty years old, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, carried away with him the following cloaths—a blue furcoat, boots, a striped swandown waistcoat.

RICHD. HOUGHTOWER,
Jailor.

Notice to whom it may concern,

Be it known, that on the fifteenth day of June next, pursuant to an order of the county court of Montgomery, I shall attend and continue from day to day, 'till the business is completed, accompanied by commissioners, at the beginning corner of an entry in the following words and figures, to wit: "March 21, 1783, George Williams withdrew 1000 acres of land on a T. W. entered May 12, 1780, on Hinkton's fork of Licking, and enters the same on the ridge between the said fork and Stoner's fork, beginning at George Williams Jun. N. E. corner, at a hickory and two elms, and extending N. 20 W. 400 poles, thence S. 70 W. 400 poles, then at right angles to the beginning for quantity;" in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as may be necessary to establish the said beginning, and do such other acts and things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

PATRICK GOODWIN.
May 9th, 1803. *3

March 12th 1803.

Taken up by Richard Carr, at Shawanee run ferry, in Woodford county, a **SORREL HORSE**, near fifteen hands high, judged to be 8 years old this spring, shod before, a star in his forehead, docked, but no brands perceivable; appraised to 19l. Certified under my hand this 14th day of May, 1803.
R. M. THOMAS.



DAY: A PASTORAL. MORNING.

IN the barn the tenant cock,
Close to Partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows (the Shepherd's clock!)
Jocund that the morn'g's nigh.

Swiftly from the mountain's brow
Shadows nurs'd by Night, retire,
And the peeping sun-beam now,
Paints with gold the village spire.

Philomel forsakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;
And the lark, to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the Shepherd's sight.

From the low roof'd cottage ridge
See the chattering swallow spring;
Darting thro' the one arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing.

Now the pine tree's waving top
Gently greets the morning gale!
Kiddings, now, begin to crop
Daisies in the dewy vale.

From the balmy sweets, uncloy'd,
(Refrills till her task is done)
Now the busy bee's employ'd
Sipping dew before the sun.

Trickling thro' the crevic'd rock,
Where the limpid stream distills,
Sweet refreshment waits the flock
When 'tis fun-drove from the hills.

Colin, for the promis'd corn,
(Ere the harvest hopes are ripe)
Anxious hears the huntman's horn,
Boldly founding, drown his pipe.

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling thrush,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.

DIVERSITY.

THERE lived in New-Jersey, at the period of our revolutionary war, a remarkable dwarf, who, though from twenty to thirty years old, and possessing a common degree of understanding, was only three feet high, and proportionably small in other respects. This manikin was introduced to General Washington, who asked him whether he was a whig or a tory: to which the little gentleman (strutting himself up) replied, that he had not hitherto taken a very active part on either side.

UNITED STATES,
Kentucky District, (to wit:)
BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the twenty-seventh year of American Independence, JAMES HUGHES hath deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following (to wit:): "A Report of the Causes determined by the late Supreme Court for the District of Kentucky, and by the Court of Appeals, in which the titles to Land were in dispute, by James Hughes" of the said District, in conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." Certified under my hand, as clerk of the District Court of the United States in and for the Kentucky District, and Seal of Office this twentieth day of April, 1803.
(L.S.) THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

UNITED STATES,
Kentucky District, Sec.
I DO hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true transcript from the Records in my Office.
THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.
The above work may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Robert Allen Esq. returned that WILLIAM BARRETT, living in Green county, two miles from Greensburg, hath taken up a

GREY MARE, six years old next spring, about four feet seven inches high, supposed to be branded but not perceivable what it is; appraised to forty-five dollars, this 7th day of January, 1803.
Copy. Teste,
JAMES ALLEN, c.g.c.c.c.

A CALL.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to call on Mr. Thomas Reid, in whose hands they are lodged, and discharge the same immediately.
MICHAEL SHIVERY.
April 30, 1803. 3w

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
And MANIFESTS,
For sale at this Office.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now opening, an assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are,
Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins,
Boot Legs,
Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.
A few Engravings in elegant frames, of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.
Also, a quantity of
Rorom and Fur Hats, assorted in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ginseng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees Wax.
Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Salt Making business on the first day of May next, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, payable in salt, or otherwise, to come forward before that time for payment.—And those indebted to him are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their accounts, on or before said time, by doing of which they will oblige their friend and servant.

CHS. BEELER.
Mann's Lick, Beech Springs, }
March 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, to the amount of 12,000 acres, situate on the waters of the South Fork of Licking, in Harrison and Pendleton counties; the subscriber located and directed the surveys of the above Land, and believes the titles are sure. There are Small Farms opened on some of the land by tenants. Likely Horses, Mares or Colts, will be received in four annual payments if required, and the land divided to suit the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, living on Gray's run, in Harrison county, who will shew the land.

SAML. M'MILLIN.
*6w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Sunday night the 1st inst. my Store was broke open, and a small bag taken out of one of my trunks, containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and SEVENTY-NINE CENTS in Cash; as it was money collected for Militia Fines, a considerable part was cut, and many pieces (18d. and 9d.) very small.—The bag is of yellow colour, being part of a tillet or covering on fine cloth, and marked "Militia Fines." The above reward will be paid on receiving such information as will enable me to convict the villain or villains.

WILL. MORTON, P. M.
42d Regmt. K. M.
Lexington, 5th May 1803. *3

FOR SALE,

A part, or the whole of that valuable tract of
MILITARY LAND,
lying three or four miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in M'Cool's bottom.—Those who wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payments will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

BLUE DYING,
AT the sign of the Golden Boot and Shoe, next house to Stewart's printing office, Main-street. I will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a polling hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, and will charge only 3s. a pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Boot & Shoe Maker.
Lexington, April 30, 1803.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 11th April, 1803.

A NEGRO MAN,
About 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek, a black complexion; he is by the name of Peter, but perhaps will change his name. It is uncertain which way he will go, but it is possible he will make towards the Ohio. Any person taking up the said Negro, and bringing him to the subscriber, living on the waters of Stoner, about 9 miles from Winchester, on the road leading to Mount Sterling, shall have all reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN JACKSON.
N. B. He has a pass (by accident) from the above mentioned date to the 1st of March 1804.

Harrison County, to wit:
May 9th, 1803.

TAKEN up by William E. Bofwell Esq. living on Silas run, a red roan MARE, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable; appraised to £15. Given under my hand &c.
WILLIAM STOWERS, J. P.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,
WISHES to inform the public, that he now occupies the house and ferry formerly occupied by Benjamin Sutton, at Limestone, Kentucky—and having repaired the house, and made other necessary arrangements for the accommodation of travellers, he hopes by a constant attention to their ease and convenience, and to the ferry particularly, (it being the most convenient of any in the place, for travellers from Kentucky to the Eastward to cross at) to merit the patronage of such as may think proper to favor him with a call. He has a large and convenient stable, to which the strictest attention will be paid.—And for the convenience of travellers, he has prepared a list of the different stages from Limestone to Wheeling, which may be had on application.
March 24, 1803.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
1000 Acres of LAND,
Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkston near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by
H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.
30th Oct. 1802.

Fayette County, Kentucky,
At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company;—

Resolved, that the board will meet at 6 o'clock on every Tuesday evening, to make discounts. Notes must be left before 5 o'clock, inclosed in a letter addressed to the President and Directors. An answer to applications will be given on the following morning.

Resolved, that the board of Directors will not discount or receive any notes, unless the words "Negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company," be inserted in the body of the note.

Notes at a longer date than sixty days, cannot be discounted.
By order of the board.
W. MACBEAN, Clk.

Knox County, April Term, 1803.

John Farris, Complainant,
v. s.
Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hick deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up on the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting house near Standford.
(A copy.) Attest
Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

FIRST QUALITY LETTER PAPER,
For sale at this Office.

THE HALCYON EPISTLE,
For sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a handsome additional assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which will be sold unusually low for Cash. They keep a constant supply of

Bar Iron,
Steel,
Cut and Hammered Nails,
Sprigs,
Mann's Lick Salt, &c. &c. &c.
MACCOUN & TILFORD.
Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Kentucky,
January 14th, 1803 }

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.
Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

LOST,

ON the 20th ultimo, in the town of Frankfort, or on the road leading from that place to Lexington,

A SMALL BUNDLE, containing three Audited Warrants on the Treasurer, several Militia Certificates for services performed as guards &c. on the frontiers, two of which were audited; a receipt given by the Auditor for the first instalment on a Green river Head-right of 200 acres, and several other papers which are not recollected. One of the warrants was issued in favor of Aultin Hubbard, for Twenty-one Dollars, in part for his services as a representative, the other two and the certificates I cannot precisely describe. Any person delivering the above mentioned papers to me, or giving such information that I can get them again shall be well rewarded.

JAMES COLEMAN Jun.
Lexington, May 2d, 1803.

UNION & DISCIPLINE
Of the
HALCYON CHURCH,
For sale at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED
A LETTER TO A FRIEND,
Defending the important doctrine of the TRINITY,
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS of various kinds
for sale at this office.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationary,
Glas and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyfon, } TEAS, FRESH.
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin and
Bosca

French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madeira,
Sherry, and } WINES.
Old Tenerife
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankeens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,
With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloib, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles Jacketing, Womens' and Children's Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

MONTEZUMA,
A Fine Large
JACK ASS,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season, payable in Cash or Hemp, delivered in Lexington.—Or any person or persons putting five mares by the season may discharge the same by one mule colt, (in good order, coming from a mare 15 hands high) delivered at five or six months old.

The season to commence the 20th April, and end the 20th October.

MONTEZUMA is about three and a half years old, near or quite 13 hands high, and is of the large breed in Mexico. He was travelled when two years old 1000 miles to Natheez, and from thence to this state, which no doubt has been prejudicial to his growth.

Mules are produced in Mexico to 14 1-2 hands in height, from this strain or breed of Jacks, and small mares, running at large in the woods without grain. They will sell in the Southern States for more money than large draught horses, and when shipped to the West Indies, are sold at double that value. They can be raised as cheap as a steer, and travelled to South Carolina, or Georgia, for one dollar expence for twenty that a horse can. There is much less danger from distempers. Kentucky has no competition in mule raising but from the New-England states; and there they are not raised to any size, the climate being too cold, and all authors assert, that the ass flourishes best in moderate climates. The rage for breeding horses here, will reduce the price of any market, which can't be done in mules for a century, as the West India market has never yet been fully supplied.

ROBERT BARR.

April 15th, 1803.

* * * A fabulous report prevails that mares will not breed from the horse, after mules—authors contradict the report—and any person may see a mare on my farm now with foal of her eighth colt, after having bred a mule.